THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, January 6, 1807. No. 1059

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the* AGENCY *of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Darr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.

Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans

Shutting and standing Screens for mills.

Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.

Indian meal Sifters.

Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.

Paper moulds, and Rag Tables

All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.

Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HERR & ENOCHS,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have just received a general assortmet of

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are detrmined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country produce.

They have also on hand a quantity of *LAKE SALT*, by the barrel, and BARR IRON, by the ton or Cwt.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
16	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1803	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
143	200
444	200
462	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
856	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	300
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1611	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
8720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
4071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his Mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of November, instant, an apprentice to the Coppersmith and Tinning trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, and a pleasant countenance. Had on and took with him one drab coloured cloth round-about, and one striped cotton do. both half worn, one swansdown waiscoat and one yellow striped do. one pair of tow trowsers coloured with tanners bark, an old hat, and a pair of half worn shoes. It is supposed he went off in company with a yellow fellow named Tom, the property of Mr. Robert Semple, of this place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure said apprentice so that his master may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Ptttsburgh, November 7, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, some time in July last, FIVE HOGS, with the left ear cropt, and a swallow fork in the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN GLEN.

December 22, 1806.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Allegheny river, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, in July last, a Red COW between 7 and 8 years old, has a slit and crop in the nigh ear and a slit in the off ear, white face, and a little white at the end of her tail.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

December 23, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

THE TABLE OF FEES,

established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public vendue at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th day of January next, the following described property, viz:

A certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of the lot which is marked on the general plan of the same Borough No. 344, bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning on the public Diamond or Square, at eighty feet from the corner of Market street and the Diamond Square, and running thence by the same Square and by Lot No. 345 one hundred and sixty feet to Goal Alley, thence by Goal Alley twenty feet towards Fourth street, thence by a line running parrallel with Fourth street eighty feet, thence by a line running parrallel with Market street four feet towards Fourth street, thence by a line running parrallel with Fourth street forty feet towards Market street, thence by a line running parrallel with Market street two feet towards Fourth street, thence by a line running parrallel with Fourth street forty feet towards Market street, and thence by a line running parrallel with Market street twenty-six feet to the place of beginning, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and two dollars, on which is erected one Brick and two Frame Houses. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boyd at the suit of George Bryan and William M'Cutcheon.

Fifty-one acres of land more or less, with a two story square log House eighteen feet by twenty feet, a kitchen sixteen feet square, a black smith shop and stable, and ten acres of land cleared thereon, situate in Versailles township five miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road to Greensburg, in the occupancy of Samuel Peebles. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Joseph Shortner, deceased, in the hands of his executor Alexander Ogle, at the suit of Peter Gross.

Two hundred and forty-seven acres of land, with a cabin thereon and twenty-six acres cleared, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of James Herron, Hugh M'Donald, Christopher Lenhart and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Shetler, at the suit of Henry Shetler

Seventy-three acres and sixty-two perches of land, more or less, and allowance, with about twenty-five acres cleared, and a cabin with a cellar and stone chimney, situate in St. Clair township, about four miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of James Brison, Archibald M'Dermit and the Pittsburgh Manor. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Sheriff, deceased, (who was special bail of John Patterson) in the hand of his administratrix Martha Sheriff, at the suit of James Morrison.

One tract of land containing four hundred acres on French Creek, adjoining lands of Adam Brookhousen, on which is twenty acres cleared, with a good cabin thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Long, at the suit of Jacob Hawk. To be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

December, 23, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

Taken up adrift in the Allegheny

river, on the 23d inst. a large pine CANOE, with a small chain, and has a split in her side. Also, taken up, Five GEESE, one of them has a dark spot on the head and dark feathers in the wings. The owners are desired to apply to the subscriber, living on the bank of the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH M'FERRAN.

December 27, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Washing county, Peters township, on the head waters of Peters creek, on Thursday night the 18th inst. a Black Roan *MARE*, 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, her mane hog'd, which inclines to the left side. Whoever will apprehend said Thief and bring him to justice, and secure the Mare so that the owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward, or *Five Dollars* for the mare only, together with reasonable charges.

THOMAS BLACKMORE.

December 24, 1806.

SPEECH OF Mr. ELLIOT, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 15, *on giving notice of his intention to move certain resolutions upon the subject of National Defence.*

I will presume, Mr. Speaker, for the honor of my country, that but one sentiment has pervaded and agitated the American mind, in relation to what has been called, with more energy indeed than propriety, the blockade of the port of New-York, in April last, by a small British naval force, and the attrocious murder of our fellow citizen, John Pierce, while in peaceable pursuit of his honest occupations, by the order of the officer commanding that force. At that melancholy moment, when a dark cloud seemed to overshadow our political prospects, the laws of our country were, to borrow one of the bold figures of antiquity, silent amidst arms; they were languid, they were lifeless, when they ought to have been energetic and irrisistible. The executive made a prompt and patriotic use of the few and feeble means which the laws had placed in his power; but few and feeble indeed they were, and the most energetic exercise of them could not, in a degree calculated to add lustre to the national character, command the respect of foreign nations. I have not ascertained whether John Pierce was the father of a family:—If such should be found to be facts, and if some doubts which I have been led to entertain of the constitutionality of the proposition should be dissipated by further investigations, I shall probably deem it my duty to propose that his children shall be educated at the public expence. I am opposed from principle to the erection of monuments, except in cases of very extraordinary character; and in this case there can be no necessity for any thing of that kind, as Pierce will have sufficient monuments in the memory of his fellow citizens, and in the pages of his country's history.

But it is not my present purpose to compose an epicedium upon Pierce, or to move the erection of his monument. I have objects of more consequence in view. At the time of the occurrence of the unfortunate event to which I have alluded, and ever since, the question must have been continually inviting public attention, must have been commanding and irresistibly forcing itself, upon public [illegible]n, have we not, or do we not pretend to [illegible] naval armament for the purposes of na[illegible]efence and protection? We have indeed the shadow of a navy. Economical, excessively economical as we are, we have already wasted millions upon our infant navy to no useful purpose; and we are in a very fair way to waste millions more. The event which I have mentioned has, at least I am greatly mistaken if it has not, prepared the public mind for a discussion and decision upon two important questions, relative to the naval establishment. First, whether it be not proper, under existing circumstances, to augment, in some small degree, that establishment? Secondly, whether, supposing the establishment to be encreased or to remain as it is, it be not proper, it be not indispensibly necessary, to organize and manage it in a different manner from what has been heretofore practised; to give it more efficiency and more energy? To these questions it is my intention to invite the attention of this House and the American nation.

It is time, however, to think and talk of something else beside our little navy;—that armament, which the wicked wits of our own country, and the still more politicians of the old world, have called a Lilliputian navy; and which the latter description of persons, rather the most important of the two, in point of influence upon human character and human happness, affect to consider as the disgrace of America, the ridicule of Europe. It is time to extend our views. It is time (if we can elevate our enfeebled optics to a more ample field of political vision) to look over to St. Croix on the one hand, and the Sabine on the other, to behold the course of events in other regions of the world, to reflect upon the influence of those events on our own concerns, and to enquire and understand how our own interests are affected by or involved in them.

It is time to explore the narrow, the ridiculous, the all destroying policy, that would dictate to the people of this western world a total unconcernedness about the scenes that are displayed on the other regions of the globe. It is time to know who and where we are, and what will probably be our future destiny. In a word, it is time to change our system. What is the news of the day? How many will enquire, what have we to do with the news of the day? And some will consider it a species of treason to interest ourselves in the fortunes of other nations. Treason against whom or what?—Against the power of France, I suppose; for it can be treason against nothing else. But what is the news, and what is it to us—rumour announces that Prussia—Prussia, one of the first monarchies in Europe, has falien! Fallen in a war purely defensive, in defence of the integrity of her territory! She has had the singular fate to fall unpitied, and yet covered with imperishable glory: Uuconquered by superior courage, or even by superior discipline, but overwhelmed by numbers. And what have the people of republican America to do with the destruction of the Prussian monarchy? Why, sir, upon every sober and solid principle of human calculation, it is our turn next. I will undertake to demonstrate, on some future day, that except in point of local situation—except in our remoteness from the great scene of European action, we occupy the same ground that Prussia did *ante bellum*; and that we ought to prepare ourselves to avert the same awful fate. I shall deem it my duty, when I go into this subject, to take a view of the present state of the whole world; and if I prove not the fact I have stated, I will instantly descend from this seat. Descend, did I say?—No, I am not so fond of going down hill—I will ascend to a place among the most illustrious body, the people.—Prussia was required to give up some provinces of her dominions, or have them taken from her. So are we. It will be said—not by the same power: but it shall be shewn to the satisfaction of this nation (for we ourselves know already), that it ought to be so considered by us. The demand is made by Spain, a power which all the world knows to be subservient to the policy of France, and to be directed and governed by France in her concerns with the United States, in consequence of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations, to say the least of their connections. In proving this important, this solemn fact, not a word shall be said concerning certain documents which have derived most astonishing celebrity from their impenetrable obscurity.—No, Mr. Speaker, I will not disturb the repose of your seat, or that of the chairman of the committee of the whole on a future day, by any transgression of the rules of the house. I will not wander for a moment from the circle of perfect order. Nothing shall be said of the contents of these documents; but much, very much, shall be said of what they do not contain; and regret shall again an again be expressed, that our superiors and masters, the sovereign people of this great nation, whom in all things else we delight to honor, are not permitted to see, examine, reflect and decide upon them for themselves. In the mean time, I say, change your system of foreign politics. We must enlarge our views, and alter our course of conduct, or we shall deserve the chains that are preparing for us. Political life or death are set before you.—Choose ye, therefore, whether ye will live or die.

Let me not be misunderstood, I approve the domestic administration of the government of this country, and the general system which the executive is pursuing in relation to our concerns with foreign nations; approve it with all my heart and will support it with all my powers. And how is all this to be reconciled to the declaration that we must change our system? the easiest thing in the world. The system of national defence and protection is a part of your foreign politics, strictly considered, rather than of domestic politics. And where and what are your arrangements for national defence? Or rather, is not your country almost totally defenceless? We, we ourselves not the executive, we, the immediate representatives of the people, hold the purse strings of the nation; and the world has long looked on with astonishment, not unmingled with contempt, at the miserly but convulsive grasp with which we embrace them. And what is the state of our finances? Is it such as to render necessary this extreme parsimony? With an overflowing treasury; with an accumulation of revenues, which enables us to purchase empires, and at the same time rapidly reduce a debt, the pressure of which no man feels or ever can feel; with a debt which is but the dust of the ballance of our national resources; our naval establishment is inferior to that which was possessed by the little state of Ragusa, the last of the republics of the ancient world, previously to its recent destruction by the power of France; Ragusa, which possessed but one considerable port, perhaps twenty or thirty miles of barren sea coast, and a population of from 80,000 to 120,000 souls. Apropos of Ragusa. Who would not mourn for Ragusa? Were they among the conspirators against the liberties and national independence of France, who were said to hold their caucusses at Pilnitz, and Pavia? Were they subsidized by British gold? Were they the enemies of any people on the globe? Ah! No. They were a simple, peaceful, unambitious, industrious, virtuous, republican people. They were so far from being the enemies of any nation, that they were the friends of all the world; that they might enjoy the privilege of managing their own concerns in their own manner, as to their domestic legislation; they always paid tribute to every nation that demanded tribute of them; and on this humiliating condition they were suffered to exist a republic, through almost all the revolutions of ages. They did exist—they are now slaves! And it is a memorable fact that the Emperor of France has not even pretended that the Ragusans were hostile to his interests. Political necessity alone justifies, or attempts to justify, the seizure of their dominions. And when would their fate be ours, if the means of destruction were at hand? To-morrow!

It is certainly time to think and act with more energy. This great and solemn subject has long attracted my attention, and occupied my silent reflections. Our local habitation is our only security. Where it nor for the vast waves of the vast ocean, it would be the merest folly that could be imagined, to tie up your roof with those strings that dangle so delightfully over our heads. Were it not for that noble and all-protecting element, why in the name of heaven would you prop up those tottering walls any longer? Let them alone, and crazy as they are, and they are crazy enough in all conscience, they would last ten times as long as the noble structure of your republic itself! At least ten times as long.—But many think we are in no danger. They must be very pious men, they have a confidence in Divine Providence, in which I should not like to be behind them; or they must possess a degree of self confidence, the possession of which I do not envy them.—Does any one believe that our army and navy, that our militia, numerous, brave, and patriotic as it is, could resist for a moment three millions of European veterans in arms? Could we resist the power of France, if that power could be brought to bear upon us? He who could say so, should wander into the wilderness, he should go at least to the extreme limit of the desert heath that surrounds us, and talk to the woods and to the winds. No human ear could listen for a moment with patience to such idle farfanonade. One word more upon the subject of our treasury and our debt. It has frequently been said that the present is the age of wonders; and we have another proof of it this very session within these walls. Could you call old Solomon himself from the "vasty deep," and give him a seat among us—and as he would be but a shade, I suppose you would consider him only as a kind of territorial delegate, with a right of debating but not of voting—could you get him here, the very first step of his parliamentary career would be to move to strike out a section of the sacred volume, inserted by his own pen; the words, "there is nothing new under the sun." In the Journal of our proceedings upon the President's message, we have a record of this sort—"Resolved, that so much of the message of the President of the U. States, *as relates to the future appropriation of the surplus revenue, &c*, be referred to a select committee." This is a new kind of committee of Ways and Means.—It must be called, I suppose, committee of Ways and Means, No. 2. Committees of this description, organised for the purpose of divising means to carry on the great concerns of nations, are of some antiquity; but this is the first committee that has ever been created for the purpose of divising ways and means to get rid of the surplus monies of a government. I can point the gentlemen of this committe to an object worthy of their attention; THE DEFENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY opens an ample and honorable field for their labors. But it is time to disclose my own system more particularly. I will keep the the House in suspence no longer. I would imitate the magnanimous, but at the same time very prudent policy of the Emperor of Austria, approved or at least not censured by the Emperor of France himself, by establishing a powerful armed neutrality. I would organize a general and effectual system of national defence. Here again let me not be misunderstood. I am no friend to large armies and navies, or new and oppressive taxes. The system should be economical as well as energetic.

Upon this subject I have long waited, like Elihu of old, that older men might speak, but no one opens his slips; and silence in future would be a dereliction of what I deem one of the first and dearest interests of my country. Perhaps in my manner of announcing my intentions and objects, although it has been conformable to every days practice in the British Parliament, I may not have been considered as conforming perfectly to rules of order here; but if order has been violated, the transgression shall not be repeated. I have risen at the time merely to call the attention of the House to the subject, and to give notice that I shall, on Tuesday next week, (as it is proper to lead the public mind gradually to the contemplation of concerns of such importance) offer to the consideration of the House, a series of the resolutions the object of which will be,—To produce a discussion and decision upon the two great questions which I have mentioned, relative to the naval establishment; To introduce, at all events, into the organization and management of that establishment, a new and more efficient system; And to prepare and organize other measures, calculated for the farther and more effectual protection of the commerce, the seamen, the habours, the coasts, and the frontiers of the United States.

FROM THE BALANCE.

Ex tot generibus nullum est animal præter hominem, quod habet notitiam aliquam Dei.
CIC. DE LEG.

A SENSE of Religion is the most distinguished prerogative of human nature. In some sagacious animals we observe feint and obscure traces of reason, or something analagous to that faculty, denominated instinct; in none, have we ever observed the least notion of responsibility, or the disposition towards religion. Much more then is man distinguished from the brute creation, by the moral and religious principles originally planted in his mind, than by reason itself. The truth is, religion centres in the heart, the seat of the mild and generous affections.—Though it arises from the suggestions of a profound understanding, of a mind capaciated for abstraction and generalization, of referring all things to the great point of reference, still, in contemplating infinite Power, infinite Perfection and infinite Goodness, in considering the vast distance between infinite and finite intelligences, we are struck with a religious veneration; our breasts glow with divine rapture; we render humble adoration and praise to JEHOVAH, and the lovely affections of the heart assert their supremacy.

With regard to this doctrine of the origin and foundation of natural Religion, which we have endeavoured to inculcate, the skeptick may make some objections. It may be said, that the idea of a superior Being, and consequently, religious impressions, arose orginally from the natural imbecility of mankind; that fear creates a thousand imaginary spectres which have no existence, and that crafty politicians combining with priests, have, in different ages of the world, taken advantage of mankind while under the influence of this powerful principle, and nourished these fantastical notions, the more effectually to unite them in society and ensure their obedience.

It is indeed true, that fear, or the apprehension of evil is prevalent in our species; given no doubt, to man, for the wisest purposes; but it is false that the idea of the superintendence of a Being of infinite power and goodness, renders men more timorous, more imbecile, and more liable to the impositions of interested politicians. On the contrary, nothing has a greater tendency to fortify the mind against the dangers and difficulties which environ us, to banish vain and groundless fears, and to give us, firmness and resolution of heart, than the idea, that we are under the protection of God.—This, to speak in the language of Holy Writ, is "an anchor sure and steadfast."—But it is admitted by the objection, that religion conduces to the good of society, that it has a tendency of curbing the vile propensities of our nature, and rendering "man mild and sociable to man:" and we have shewn that it is not productive of vain and idle apprehenisons, but that on the contrary it fortifies the mind and begets courage. Therefore, from the visionary fears incident to man, from the weakness and imbecility of his nature, the principles of religion originated, which united mankind in society, which banished from their minds the idle terrors attendant on a rude uncultivated state, and which, while it inspired their minds with reverence for Omnipotent Being, a God of perfect justice, could not fail of kindling in their mind a lively indignation against injustice and tyranny under whatever shape it appeared, whatever mask it assumed.—"But it was the work of priests and politicians"—strange that they should endeavour to promote a system which would operate against themselves in their designs of reducing the human mind to subjection! and, stranger still, that from the operation of such impotent causes as have been assigned by unbelievers, as the origin of religion, such noble effects have resulted.

PLATO.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated 27th November, 1806.

"By a vessel arrived here yesterday from Carthagena, official letters have come to our governor, informing that the city of Buenos Ayres had been re-taken from the British by Don Santrago Limers, a captain of a Spanish man of war, who went from Montevideo with 2000 troops, attacked the British, killed 500, and took 1000 prisoners, with general Beresford, who commanded the expedition. This small army (the British) had gone direct to Buenos Ayres, where they were not prepared for such an invasion. The viceroy fled into the country, and the municipality and bishop were obliged to capitulate under the idea of a stronger army coming to take it by assault.—The British never went to Montevideo where the Spaniards have three or four regiments ready at their call, besides the militia."

N. Y. Mer. Ad.

We have just learnt that the Spanish minister has received a Gazette, published by authority in the Havanna, which contains an official detail of the recapture of Buenos Ayres, the information had been transmiited from Buenos Ayres to Peru, from Peru to Panama, from Panama to Carthagena, and thence to the Havanna, when it has been received at New-York.

Captain Zuill arrived at New-York from Trinidad, informs, that the ship Leander, and part of her crew, were at Trinidad; that gen. Miranda kept himself secreted ashore, for fear of being arrested; that his expedition against the Spanish Main was completely defeated, and that it was reported at Trinidad, that the British were about fitting out an expedition against the Spanish Main.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESADY, January 6, 1807.

The following is said to be the substance of an anonymous communication, addressed to Congress, on the 17th ult. by a writer who professed himself to be a foreigner, and desired his communication to be read with closed doors:

"That the United States were in great danger from France and Spain, that Bonaparte would invade us as soon as he was at liberty in Europe, that he kept many spies in the country some of which the writer was acquainted with. The writer urged the necessity of providing speedily for the effectual defence of the United States, and recommended, that, as we have no generals of our own, Moreau should be placed at the head of an army. He stated, that many French officers were disgusted with the Emperor, and would willingly engage in our service. The writer promised that his next communication should be from Bourdeaux."

Congress have passed a law suspending the non-importation act until the 1st of July next, and, if the President thinks necessary, he is authorised to continue the suspension until the second Monday in December next.

Died, at Lexington, (Ken.) on the 15th ult. of an affection of the stomach, the Hon. JOHN BRECKENRIGDE, Attorney General of the United States.

When the servant of Elijah saw a little cloud, like a man's hand, arise out of the sea, the prophet sent a messenger unto Ahab, to prepare his chariot and get him down, that the rain might not stop him. When the President of the United States not only sees a *speck* of war "in the horizon," but confesses that we cannot rely with certainty upon the aspect of our affairs, *he* is in no haste to gird up his loins or to mount his chariot. He waits till the rains descend, and the floods come, and the winds blow and beat upon him, before he sets out upon his political expedition. No wonder then if he and his attendants should be overwhelmed by a tempest, which they might have avoided by timely precautions.

N. Y. Herald.

In the House of Repressntatives of the United States, on the 18th ult. Mr. Randolph, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's Message relating to Spanish aggressions, made a report consisting of two resolutions, of the following purport.

1. That provision ought to be made by law for fortifying and defending New-Orleans; a fort to be built and that below New-Orleans at such place as the President shall direct, etc.

2. That the President be authorised to accept of the services of snch number of volunteer companies of artillery, cavalry, infantry, etc. as shall not exceed ; the companies furnish-

ing themselves with horses, cloathing, etc. and the United States furnishing them with arms—the officers to receive commissions from the state or territory, not from the United States, and when on duty to receive pay, rations, forage, etc. as the regular troops.

Committed to committee of the whole for to-morrow.

JOHN LINTON,

TAYLOR.

WITH gratitude returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal support he has experienced from them, and respectfully informs them that he has the latest "London Fashions," which, together with his industry, attention and punctuality, he hopes to merit a further continuance of their favours.

"Hear ye the voice of one crying for Money,
"Prepare ye the way to make payment."

The subscriber, with a view to pay every man his just demands, politely requests all those indebted to him to pay him as speedily as possible, and those that he is indedted to, to present their bills and they shall receive their money.

JOHN LINTON,
Market Street, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

January 5, 1807.

Just Received, and For Sale,

At *ZADOK CRAMER's BOOK STORE,*
Market Street, Pittsburgh,

An easy and practical introduction to the knowledge of the

LATIN TONGUE,

or an exemplification of the rules of construction, corresponding with those of the Philadelphia Grammar, with two indexes, and a few necessary cautions, to assist youth in translating with more accuracy. To these, there is added an epitome of general history, and some account of the affairs of Greece, from the days of Epimanondas, until they coincide with the history of Rome. By *James Davidson*, professor of Humanity in the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifteen Discourses

on the Marvelous Works of Nature, delivered by a Father to his Children: calculated to make mankind feel, in every thing, the very presence of a Supreme Being, and to influence their minds with a permanent delight in, and firm reliance upon, the directions of an Almighty, all-good, and all-wise Creator and Governor. By *Charles Christopher Reiche*, M. A.

The Scripture Loyalist:

containing a vindication of obedience to the present civil government, in things lawful:—A defence of several passages of Holy Scripture, from gross abuse and misrepresentation. By *William Fletcher*, Minister of the Gospel at Bridge-of-Teeth.

Rome in an Uproar:

The Downfall of Babylon: And the Pope's Journey to Heaven.—A Poem.
With animadversions on Cathedral Worship, and a disputation between the Pope and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, about the Keys of Heaven By *W. Bentley.*

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1807.

Stop the Murderer!

300 Dollars Reward!

BROKE the Jail of Dauphin county, (Pennsylvania,) between the hours of 6 and 7, in the evening of the 20th December, instant; a certain *JAMES JAMESON*, under sentence of death for the murder of JACOB ESHELMAN. Said Jameson is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, sandy complexion, long sandy hair, which he generally wears put up with a comb. Had on when he broke jail, a brownish colored coat, dark colored jacket and pantaloons, light blue woolen stockings, half-skin shoes, tied with silk strings, and a fur Hat; but as he has heretofore changed his dress to women's cloaths, it is probable he may appear in that apparel.

At the time he made his escape, he had an iron collar round his neck, which he can easily conceal with his hankerchief. By trade a taylor—speaks both the English and German language correctly. It is said, that on one of his feet, part of three toes are missing, and on the other foot, two—which he lost by getting his feet frozen. He is noted as a villain, in every state in the Union.

Whoever apprehends and secures said *Murderer*, shall receive the above reward; and if brought back, all reasonable charges paid, by

JACOB MECK, Jailor.

December 20, 1806.

☞ All printers in the United States, are particularly requested by the signer of the above, to insert the advertisement in their paper 3 times.

Notice to Delinquent Collectors

DO require all *Delinquent Collectors* in Allegheny County, to settle and pay off the amount of their Duplicates before the first day of February next.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Treasurer for Allegheny County.*

Treasury Office, 23d December, 1806.

STRAYS.

Taken up at the Point, Pittsburgh, a small red and white COW, also, a young STEER. The owners are desired to come and take them away.

G. SHIRAS.

December 26, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Whitmore, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny County, deceased, are desired to make payment without delay, to the subscriber; and those who may have any demands against said estate, are desired to exhibit them for settlement properly authenticated.

JOSEPH PHILIPS, Aminst'r.

January 5th, 1806.

DAVID M'KEEHAN's GENERAL CATALOGUE,

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 1058.)

HISTORY.

ROBERTSON'S History of America, 4 vols.
Snowden's ditto of North and South America, from its discoveay to the death of General Washington, 2 vols in 1, with maps.
Lendrum's concise and impartial history of the American Revolution, to which is prefixed a general History of North and South America, 2 vols. with maps.
The History of America in two books, containing a general history of Amerca and a concise history of the late Revolution, extracted from the Encyclopedia, with maps.
Gordon's history of America, 3 vols.
A Narrative of the Indian Wars in New England
Williams's history of Vermont, with a map
History of the U. S. for 1796.
Moreau's history of St. Domingo, 2 vols.
History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru, small
Burk's history of the late War in Ireland, 2 vols.
Plowdon's history of Ireland, 5 vols.
Wintherbottom's Chinese Empire
Staunton's Embassy to China
Anderson's ditto ditto
Robertson's India
Barruel's history of the French Clergy
History of the Revolution in France
Stephen's history of the Wars which arose out of the French revolutiou, to which is perfixed a view of that event, 2 vols.
History of Jacobinism, 4 vols.
Mallet Dupan's history of he Destruction of Helvetic Union and Liberty
Bonaparte's Campaign in Italy
Hume and Smollet's history of England, 21 vols. with numerous plates.
Russel's history of Modern Europe, 5 vols
Gibbon's Roman empire
Goldsmith's history of Rome
Ditto of Greece
Robertson's History of Charles the V. 3 vols
Josephus, folio
Ditto quarto
Description of Louisiana

BIOGRAPHY.

The New Uuniversal Biographical Dictionary, 4 vols.
Life of Pitt
of Catharine the II. 2 vols.
of Cowper, 2 vols
of Kotzebue
of Lorenzo de Medici, 3 vols.
of Moreau
of Bonaparte
of Franklin and works.
Eccentric Biography, or Memoirs of remarkable Female characters ancient and modern
Memoirs of Major General Heath
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 2 vols.
Public Characters or Cotemporary Biography
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols.

VOYAGES & TRAVELS

Barrow's Travels in Africa
Ditto in China
Bartram's Travels
Bruce's Travels
Brissot's Travels
Carver's Travels
Campbell's Narrative of his extraordinary adventures
Cooke's Voyages, 2 vols
Cyrus's Travels
Damberger's Travels in the Interior of Africa
Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, with maps and plates
Grandpre's Voyages
M'Kenzie's Voyages
Ogden's Tower
Peyrouse's Voyages
Park's Travels in Africa
Rhode's Adventures
Robinson Crusoe
Saunders's Journal
Telemaque (French)

Farmers and Millers TAKE NOTICE,

THAT there will be sold by Public Vendue on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March next, at the House of the subscriber at the mouth of Walnut Creek, in the county of Erie, that *FARM* of 400 Acres, including the mouth of said creek; on said 400 acres there is a good Dwelling House, Grist and Saw Mills in complete order; there is also erected a Still House and other necessary buildings suitable for that business; there is about 12 acres of cleared land under good fence.

A lengthy description of the situation and advantages of this Farm and Mills is thought unnecessary, as they are well known, and any person wishing to purchase, it is presumed, will wish to see the premises. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and the terms will be made known on the day of Sale by

RICHARD SWAN, Agent.

Walnut Creek, December 11, 1806.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

BY the executors, the following property of the late Andrew Jamison deceased. Two large brick houses in Wood street, Pittsburgh, between Third and Fourth streets, with one lot adjoining. One house in Market street, now occupied by Mr. M'Nickle, near the corner of Third street, and one lot of ground in the town of Erie at the corner of the diamond.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third, in twelve months, from the day of sale.

The above property for which a good title will be given, will be sold, either in lots or together as may suit the puschaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers who will inform applicants of the day of sale.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
DAVID M'ELHENEY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1806. tf.

List of Causes set down for Trial at January Term, 1807, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Lessee of James Hamilton	*vs*	*James Crawford, George Thompson & William Thompson*
John Fredeback	*vs*	*Andrew Williams*
Executors of Peter Harshey, dec.	*vs*	*Joseph Bedsworth & Alexander Irwin*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
George Miller	*vs*	*Samuel Boyd*
H. Leaphart's adms.	*vs*	*Jb. Bausman's adms.*
Charles Barnathy for self and wife	*vs*	*Andrew Armstrong*
Les. of S. Ross et al.	*vs*	*Wm. M'Junkins, jr.*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Les. of Zk. Wright	*vs*	*Robert White*
Thomas M'Kean Governor of the Com.	*vs*	*Michael Huffnagle and James Brison*
Robert Williby	*vs*	*Joseph M'Knight*
Mathias Hook	*vs*	*Joseph Penny*
Thomas Boyd and Mary his wife	*vs*	*James Boyd*
John Crawford	*vs*	*Robert Smith*
Nathan Bayles	*vs*	*Wm. Barker*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Peter Burret	*vs*	*Nathaniel M. Young*
Jacob Server	*vs*	*Michael Rager*
Wm. Anderson	*vs*	*Isaac Lane*
Jacob Castleman	*vs*	*Wm. Fox*
Wm. Evans	*vs*	*Charles Brooks*
Nathaniel Points	*vs*	*Wm. Irwin*
Les. of J. Ramage	*vs*	*Andrew Jack*
John and A. Wills	*vs*	*George Pancake*
Daniel Loughery	*vs*	*Wm. Dunning*
Wm. M'Candless	*vs*	*Thomas Bracken*
Samuel Deal and Wm, Deal	*vs*	*James O'Hara and Robert Vance*
Wm. Dunning	*vs*	*John Rowland*
Commonwealth	*vs*	*Ephraim Jones et al*
Robert Simpson	*vs*	*Samuel Jones*
The heirs of Samuel Peebles, dec.	*vs*	*John M'Millan*
Same	*vs*	*John M'Calister*
Nathaniel Chick	*vs*	*Erastus Daniels*
Geo. M'Cully's adms.	*vs*	*Gen. Jas. Wilkinson*
John and A. Wills	*vs*	*Wm. Cogan*
Ephraim Davis	*vs*	*West Elliot et al.*
Joseph Dorsey	*vs*	*Maccoun & Tilford*
Wm. Valentine	*vs*	*Timothy Murphy*
Les. of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundel*
Alexander M'Nickle	*vs*	*Robert Roberts*
Brown and Wallace	*vs*	*James Irwin joint obgor with N Chick and W. Dunning*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Benj. Kinzer by Geo. Mushrush his next friend	*vs*	*John Keller & wife*
John Wills	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
John Gormley	*vs*	*Joel Ferree*
Buel and Sellick	*vs*	*Christopher Crofts*
Robert Linn	*vs*	*Philip Mowry*
Philip Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Linn*
Wm. Anderson	*vs*	*John Irwin*
Wells	*vs*	*Kirkpatrick*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Prothy.*

CASH

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean WOOD ASHES, until the first day of June next, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for POT ASH.

Pittsburgh *December* 30, 1806. 3m

POWDER,

Of a superior Quality
Made by Jonathan Egley,
FOR SALE BY
HENRY WOLF.

Pittsbugh, November 20, 1806.

By yesterday's Mail.

CHARLESTON, *December* 19.

Capt. Campbell, on the schr. Mary, from Montevideo, left that place of the 2d of October. He informs, that the city of Buenos Ayres, was re-taken by the Spanish, after a long but ineffectual resistance in which a considerable part of the British troops were killed; and that the rest had surrendered prisoners of war. This took place about the middle of August. Sir Home Popham still remained with his squadron in the river La Plata. In his correspondence with the Governor of Montevideo, he had signified his intention of keeping that place uuder a rigorous blockade. In his last letter, he allowed all neutral vessels seven days to leave the port, allowed them to sail only in ballast, or with that part of their cargoes which they brought into that port; at the expiration of which time, all vessels attempting to enter or leave that port would be captured.

NEW-YORK, *December* 25.

This morning arrived here the ship Jenny, Ward, 46 days from Bordeaux, Paris dates to the 26th of Oct. Bordeaux to the 30th, inclusive. The latest battle was that of Jena; after which the King of Prussia asked an armistice for six weeks, which was refused by the Emperor.

Twelfth Bulletin—That the French had entered Magdeburg.

Thirteenth Bulletin—Report, that the French had entered Berlin the 21st of October

The above is a manuscript memorandum of those two bulletins.

PHILADELPHIA *December* 29.

Verbal accounts from Bordeaux and Nantz (by the recent arrivals at N. York,) correspond in the statement, that the battles, fought between the 8th and the 15th of October, were much more fatal to the French officers and troops than is acknowledged in the bullitins—that 5 or 6 principal officers were killed and wounded—and that at the date of the last intelligence, 150,000 Russians were within two days march of the Prussian army.

A passenger in the Jenny, after the ship dropped down, received the following from his friend at Bordeaux, under date of Oct. 31:—"The 14th and 15th bulletins arrived this morning by express from Paris by private letters—Berlin was taken the 21.—The King of Prussia is wounded

On the 10th of November the Jenny was boarded by the British ship Atlas, captain Pyin, of 74 guns, then 7 days from Plymouth. Capt P. informed, that all differences between the United States and Great Britain had been adjusted.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated yesterday noon, contains the following

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

"By a vessel arrived from Nantz, we have papers to the 7th November, which give accounts of the French having marched out of Berlin, of which they had possession several days, attacked the Prusians, and after a severe engagement, which lasted two days, obtained a complete victory, having killed and taken upwards of 80 thousand.—The king is among the number of the wounded, and the queen a captive. This vessel also brings accounts that the king of Holland, with his army, had entered Copenhagen."

Extract, dated Washington, 23d December.

"A letter has been received by the postmaster general from a Mr. Finland, postmaster and mail contractor at Russelville, stating that he never expected to make another contract with the United States south of Cumberland river, for he had no doubt that in six months that whole country would be changed into an extensive empire, of which Burr was to be the head. It is now well known here that Burr had frequent interviews last winter with Yrujo, and at so early an hour as 2 o'clock in the morning at Stelle's hotel in this city.

Expresses I am told have been sent westward to discover the cause of the detention of the Orleans mails—the expresses are ordered to proceed 120 miles a day without regard to expense. The suspicion is that Burr has caused the interception of the mails to cover his enterprize."

Three Queens were in the vicinity of the field of carnage, during the battle of Jena, viz. The Empress Queen Josephine, of France:—Queen Louisa-Augusta-Wilhelmina-Amelia, of Prussia: and Queen Hortanse-Eugena, of Holland. The Queen of Prussia is of the same family of Charlotte of Great Britain, The French Empress is in her 39th year. The Prussian Queen in her 31st; and the Queen of Holland in her 24th year. *London paper.*

BURNING OF ST. THOMAS!

Captain Jenkins from St. Thomas, informs us that a fire broke out on the 3d inst. and was burning on the 6th—It began in the coffee house, and had laid the whole of the commercial part of the town in ashes, with property to a very considerable amount. No injury, we understand was done to the shipping in the horbour.

CONFIRMATION.

Captain Goodrich, in 15 days from St. Croix informs, that the town of St. Thomas is near all burnt down. The fire commenced on the 3d inst. and was not got under before the 9th.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Valuable Medicines,

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for sale by —— Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON,* ONLY, *in Pittsburgh.*

THE AGED AND INFIRM,

WHO are suffering the excruicating pains of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, may find immediate relief, and expect a speedy cure, by the use of

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state as well as in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external as well as internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, and digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assitant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Palsey, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled face, headache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be described with equal success in such a variety of cases; but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph, or obstructions in the lympathic vessels.

FROM Dr. WETHERBURN.

GENTLEMEN, *Wythe County, (Virginia.)*

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call *Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism, (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice of the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter of use, you are at full liberty to make it public.—Yours, &c.

P. WETHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntary maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after laying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were purchased from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and Subscribed before me Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions, residence in cold climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or extensive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—and lyings in, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obscurity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, extensive debility of the whole frame, and waisting of the whole flesh which no nourishment or cordial can repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HANNS' Genuine German CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns speedy removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanson Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR.—For the good of the public as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had for some time, as he says experienced the symptoms described by the docter as indicating the pretence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1 1-4 of an inch distance from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length, and near the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there was more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done taking measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and an other servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel: and the tape worm, they say, was alive so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were actually such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man in my family also, without any consultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from him, but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive except a consideration for public good for publishing these cases I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I had not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who had been so greatly and so quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am pursuaded, is that most young persons, who are, from time to time disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1803.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1806. tf.

Valuable Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale those valuable Mills known by the name of "*Wingfield Mills*," situate on Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh. The grist mill is now in compleat repair, and all the necessary apparatus for doing business on a large scale, and the saw mill may be put in repair at a small expence. There are 32 acres of good land, well improved, attached to the mills, and on which there is two dwelling houses, a commodious still house on a never failing spring, a large barn, stables, smoke house, and other out-houses. One of the dwelling houses is conveniently situated for a miller. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises

PETER DECLARY.

November 28, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE AT T. CROMWELL'S

Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, strict measure, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farlane and others; the land is of an excellent quality, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, spring house, barn, and apple orchard. The whole tract is well watered, and can be conveniently divided into two lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers.—The terms of Sale will be made easy. Enquire on the premises.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 170 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the Copper and Tin Manufactures in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders will shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale.

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek, about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.